stem this awful tide of disappointment, shattered ambitions, broken family ties and | moves faster than its edges. aching hearts that sweeps in upon not merely the criminals, but upon those who are innocent of the crime itself, but who itted it. I hope the good people of the State who are seeking an avenue for effective, unostentatious philanthropic endeavor will think over this matter serious-

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

In what year were cable cars first run Broadway, New York city?-Mrs. N.

Did Bryan's plurality in Texas exceed McKinley's in New York?-A. W. Yes, by 2,568 votes.

Is there is a Swiss consul in the city Philadelphia?-B. S. Yes; his name is R. Korradi.

Did Garibaldi fight in the French army in the Franco-Prussian war?-P. He did, taking his sons with him.

What population did the last census giv

to Atlanta and to Memphis?-W. D. W. Atlanta, 89,872; Memphis, 102,320. Is there such a man as Horatio Alger, jr.,

Hving? If so, where?-I. L. A. and S. D. There is. His home is in Natick, Mass. Who wrote the poem, "Ruins of Time, 2. Who wrote "Ben Bolt?"-B. F. McP.

Edmund Spenser. 2. Thomas Dunn Eng-Please give the origin and meaning of Valkyrie (not Valkyr) .- Mac It is another form of "Valkyr."

"Walkyrie" in Century Dictionary. Could you tell me where I could secure a price or premium list of odd old coins and currencies?-W. R. Write to the Scott Stamp and Coin Com-

pany. New York city. Will you give me the name of the town and county in this State where two men, known as the Newton brothers, were burned to death in their cabin about one

year ago?-E. L. C. It was, we believe, Portland, Jay county. What fish is Finnan haddle, and whence

the name?-Discussion. Scoten town of Findon, where the fish was thought to take on an especially fine flavor from being smoked over peat fires.

Please let me know where to join the Boer army. Give address and recruiting of-

There was at one time a recruiting of

Who owned the famous war horse named Bucephalus?-J. T. I.

and to have built the city Bucephala in honor of the animal when it died of wounds

What are our six largest railroad lines according to mileage?-P. R. J. Pennsylvania Railroad, mileage 9,632; Northwestern line, 8,528; Southern Pacific 8,206; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 8,063 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, 7,517, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 6,483.

How long and of what height is the Clifton suspension bridge, at Bristol, England. 2. How many persons have jumped from it, and are any of them alive?-C. B.

from the centers of its piers, and its roadway is 245 feet above high water. 2. We

How does Goldsmith rank as a poet? Name some that are considered better .- E

"The Deserted Village" is considered his best poem and hardly ranks as great. His to Conquer" and his "Vicar of Wakefield"

Are Belgian hares grown principally for their meat or as pets? The claims of those who have boomed the Belgian hares recently were based chiefly raising them for pets or to sell to those who wish to experiment in breeding.

Name a steamship line between New York and Pernambuco, Brazil. How often do boats carrying passengers run? 2. What is the predominant language spoken in regil and are both Portuguese and Span- graph plants are very costly concerns. ish spoken there?-A. M.

Write to the United States and Brazil Company, New York. Boats language is Portuguese modified by dia-

With what nation did the guitar originate

and how long ago?-I. It is said that the guitar was put forward the far East, where the instrument, or something closely like it, as been known from remote antiquity

1. Is there to be a total eclipse of the sun this year? 2 What is the bicycle record for one mile, and who holds it? 3, Flas it been beaten by such machines as tais lems and triplets?-E. W.

1. Yes, but it will not be visible from the tection of one form or another.

1. Please give the text of the ship subaidy bill. 2. Did the two amendments voted on last election day carry? 3. What majority would it require to make them constitu-

tional.-O. F. D. 1. This bill was published in the Journal 2. A majority of all the votes cast

1. Why is it that incoming waves are always parallel to the shore or nearly so? 2. Heve investigators of the force waves exert ever measured it in pounds? If so, what is the pressure?-Norton.

the square foot has been recorded.

Has the rate of movement of glaciers been measured accurately? If so, what is the rate? 2. Why does not the movement in a comparatively short time level the surface of the earth beneath?-Howard.

The movements of many have been determined accurately, but no rate is common to all. The ordinary rate for Alpine giaciers is from four to sixteen inches in twenty-four hours. In Greenland movemeals of seventy feet a day have been observed, this near the glacier's end. 2. It has the rendency to break down obstructions to the rock beneath, but this is a slow procore because the giscler is of granular construction, not a solid mass. To this is due May I die a plobelan eld man.

the fact that the middle of the glacier

1. In the disturbance known as the "To-ledo War," did Michigan back down? 2. Who was President at the time?-A. L. A. Yes, though she was well paid for receding. While the dispute was at its height, with Toledo in possession of Michigan, Congress passed a law admitting Michigan to statehood on condition that she accept the disputed survey and giving to her the "northern peninsula," which logically was part of the Territory of Wisconsin. In this peninsula are Michigan's wonderful copper and iron mines. 2. Andrew Jackson.

Will you give a short sketch of Ward McAllister?-W. M. He was born in Savannah, Ga., Dec. 28. 1827, was admitted to the bar in 1850, practiced in San Francisco for a short time, but came to New York City shortly before the civil war. There he became a society leader, made a hobby of the direction of balls and dinners, and eventually assuming direction of the upper crust of society itself. He was made a public character by forming New York fashionable society into a coterie of 400. He died Jan. 31, 1895.

What was the source of the Hawaiians?

There are two theories as to their origin. One holds that they sprang from the Toltecs, of Mexico. It is backed up by certain physiological similarities, and would make the Hawaiians the oldest of Polynesian colonies from which the others originated. The other theory traces their source, in common with the islanders of Oceanica, to southern Asia, Hawaiian trarace and language support this, and the prevailing winds and currents of the Pacific make it seem reasonable. So the latter theory seems to have the preponderance of evidence.

Who was the founder of the Astor been its principal endowers? 2. When was the Constitution of the United States ratified? 3. When was the 1-cent postal card first used in this country? 4. When was the | thin back put on by tailors will often make 2-cent postage established?-A. D. S.

Jacob Astor, gave largely to it. 2. By Deleware, Dec. 7, 1787; by Pennsylvania, five 6: Maryland, April 28; South Carolina, May 23; New Hampshire, June 21; Virginia, June 25, and New York, July 26. North Carolina followed on Nov. 21, 1789, and Rhode Island, May 29, 1790, 3, In May, 1873. 4 March 3, 1883.

Where did the Christmas tree originate, and when? When was it introduced in this country, and by whom? 2. Did the diamond mines always belong to Cape Colony? If not, how did they come into its possession?

-J. M. D. It is held to be traceable to the old pagan festival of Saturnalia of the Romans, and is believed to have been imported into Germany by the soldiers of Drusus. Many of the old German and Roman customs became incorporated in the Christian festival, and some succumbed to the antagonism of the church; but the tree remained, with others, and was a feature of Christmas celebrations with our very early colonists. 2. No; the mines were being worked in July, 1871, and the British flag was not raised over Kimber-Its single span is 7021/2 feet, measured ley until the following November, while actul incorporation with Cape Colony was not effected until October, 1880. Brit-

Please tell me: 1. The profits of the Western Union Telegraph Company. 2. Of the Telephone Company for 1900. 4. What is the value of the telegraph lines of the United States? 5. What is the value of the telephone lines of the United States? 6. Are not the rates charged by the Bell Telephone Company exorbitant? Are not the rates charged by the telegraph companies exorbitant?-L. C. P.

32.86. 2. The Postal Telegraph publishes

How Excelsior Is Made.

"Excelsior, an American invention, which is extensively used for packing purposes and in the manufacture of bedding and generally believed, made from shavings," said a wholesale dealer in the material to the writer recently. "It is an article of regular manufacture, and between 35,000 and 40,000 tons of the curling wood fiber are turned out by the Eastern and Western umber mills annually. Basswood and poplar are the woods used in the produc-The logs are sawed into lengths of eighteen inches, which is the length of a fiber of excelsior. These blocks are in split halves and the wood is properly seasoned. Excelsior is made of different degrees of coarseness and fineness of fiber. In the manufacture a series of knife points run down the face of the block, cutting into the wood in parallel lines that are spaced according to the width of the fiber to be made. A following knife slices off the whole face of the block thus served. The fibers curl and commingle as the knife sets them free. An excelsior machine makes 200 to 300 strokes a minute, every stroke cutting off a tier of fibers across the face of the block. The usual commercial package of excelsior is a bale weighing about 250 pounds. At wholesale excelsior sells at from \$10 to \$40 a ton. American excelsior is exported to Central America, to the West Indies, to England and other foreign countries, where several thousand tons of the fiber are shipped yearly."

The Shopping "Angel."

Kansas City Journal.

The "shopping angel" is a woman who has either money or good credit; one is as good as the other to her. She buys goods with either and lets women with smaller means or no credit pay her on the install-ment plan. This is the way of it: Suppose Mrs. Brown wants a handsome new gown. Her husband is of limited means, and although her allowance is good. it does not permit her to pay cash for the garment. Yet she, like all other women. wants it right away. She goes to the "shopping angel." The latter orders the gown, has it made to the measure of Mrs. Brown, but charges it to herself. Or perhaps she simply introduces Mrs. Brown to the firm, saying that "Mrs. Brown is all right," or that she will stand good for Mrs. frown to a certain amount. The gown is made and sent to Mrs Brown, who pays what she can out of this month's allowance, and the balance she pays as she wishes, in installments. Of course, the angel either fixes a stipulated commission with the women beforehand, or else the gown is charged at top figures, and she divides with the firm. She has accounts at various places, and thus she aids women to purchase almost anything that they may wish. It is a new scheme, but so far it has proven very popular as well as profitable wherever introduced.

Lines from an Old Latin Poet. Literally Translated.

Let him who shall desire ft stand in power On the slippery height. We let sweet peace satisfy. Placed in an obscure situation Noted by none of the Romans

RHEUMATISM.

Rheumatism is a so-called general disease

An Old Practitioner's Notes on Its Symptoms and Treatment.

due to the presence of an excess of lactic acid in the blood. The joints are the parts chiefly affected, the pain in them being probably due to the stretching of and presture upon the nerves due to overdistention of the blood vessels and the presence in the tissues of exudation of serous fluid. Persons who suffer from rheumatic attacks, as a rule, inherit a rheumatic disposition, but those who are thus afflicted, by proper precautions in eating and drinking, and clothing and manner of living, may avoid the person, for example, who has had rheumatism is as good as a barometer, for when the weather is damp and cold he can "feel it in his bones." This fact suggests a remedy, to prevent an attack of rheumatism, in the form of warm clothing, woolen being the material, par excellence, for underclothing and night wear. But there is a great difference in flannel; some is like hair-cloth, a veritable instrument of torture and penance; some is fine in texture and soft to the touch; the former is, as a rule, worse than the disease; the latter is usually comfortable and efficient. Children, especially, are fretted and even made sick by the irritating effect of very coarse, so-called Scotch flannel, and this alone may account for cases of fever in sensitive children and women. If flannel cannot be worn next to the skin, a thin gauze undervest may be worn under a thin woolen shirt. If this is not comfortable, silk may be worn, but the expense of this renders it unavailable to many. Some rheumatics experience relief. and gain protection, by a chamois-skin vest worn over the underclothing, but this should be perforated, if used, to allow the escape of perspiration. Others have a vest lined with light weight flannel, with a flan-Library, of New York city, and who have nel back, for the weak part of a man's otherwise rational dress is the thin back of the vest. A flannel back in place of the the vest the best lung protector and anti-John Jacob Astor, who died in 1848, left | rheumatic garment possible and may ren-\$400,000 to found it. His eldest son, Wil- der a man proof against colds, coughs and

On the other hand, too warm clothing is injurious, for it causes profuse perspiradays later, and by New Jersey on the 18th | tion, and the person in this condition, who of that month. Georgia ratified on the 2d | goes into the cold air, soon feels chilly of the following January, Connecticut on | and clammy, because the cold interferes the 9th. Then came Massachusetts, Feb. with the function of the sweat glands, and thus one of nature's methods of getting

> joints, which is fugitive in character, now in one joint, now in another, until all are on the rack of torture. Fever is high, there is great thirst, perhaps nausea at first, loss of appetite, a slight amount of high-colored urine, and always a profuse, acid, sour-smelling sweat, which often irores. The joints affected are painful, tender, hot, swollen, and red, and the pain is increased by motion or pressure. The oints usually affected are the knee, wrist elbow, ankle, and the hands and feet, and there is a pecularity in the disease, that joints being affected on each side, or anaknee, the wrist and ankle, etc.

It is, in a sense, a self-limited disease, effects, the swelling of the joints going down and the pain ceasing, but every attack renders another more likely. There is danger, however, especially in children, that the heart may be attacked, and serious considered simply a slight fever, but heart disease may be incited by these attacks, Medical advice is therefore necessary, but lowing suggestions may be useful:

The patient should be put to bed at the make it warmer. If the contact of the bed clothing causes pain, a cradle out, projecting nails being driven in or oulled out that they may not tear the clothes or lacerate the flesh. This is placed over the affected joint and makes a sort of tunnel or arch over the limb.

The diet should consist of milk exclusively, meats and even beef tea being injuimportant causes of rheumatic tendency. Alcoholic drinks should also be forbidden The joints should be wrapped in cotton wool and a flannel bandage, cut on the bias, tightly wrapped around it and firmly fastened. Camphorated oil may be rubbed on the joint or ammonia, belladonna or chloroform liniment may be applied before the cotton is put on.

The patient should be moved as little as possible, and, above all, should not be chilled by unnecessary uncovering, exposure to draughts, etc. Even the touch of a cold hand may cause the patient a paroxysm of agony, and an attendant or visitor treading heavily or jostling against the bed will cause excruciating pain.

Medicinally, salicylate of soda will usually relieve all the symptoms, reducing fever, alleviating pain and checking the sweating, but in spite of all treatment the rheumatism may linger for many weeks. It should be given during the attack in symptoms are relieved. The bowels should also be kept open by small doses of calomel and nitre may be given to act upon the kidneys. Salicylic acid, however, often causes much mental disturbance and some patients cannot tolerate the drug at all. The symptoms of an overdose are noises in the ears, deafness, giddiness, headache, stupor, delirium, noisy breathing and loss of strength. If these symptoms occur, the drug should be lessened in quantity or wholly withdrawn, especially if it has been given several days and has had no appreciable effect on the disease. Under all circumstances, the dose should be decreased as the symptoms decline in force.

A more agreeable remedy, and one that is often efficacious, is the lemon juice treatment. A tablespoonful of lemon juice, mixed with a little hot water, is taken every four hours, until relief is obtained. This lemonade may be slightly sweetened. but should be taken as acid as the patient can tolerate it. Or the patient may be given lemons, cut in halves, to suck the juice from.

On the other hand, many advocate the alkaline treatment by bicarbonat; of potash, etc. For example, a patient may take, very three hours, twenty grains of biarbanets of potesh mixed with fift

grains of tartaric acid, in a glass of water, to be drunk while effervescing. Another good mixture is twenty grains of bicarbonate of soda, one teaspoonful of lemon juice, and a tablespoonful of cinnamon water, in water, every three hours.

For the relief of the pain Dovers powder may be given in five to ten-grain doses, at night, combined with five-grain doses of calomel, or a compound cathartic pill, followed, in the morning, by a small dose of Epsom salts, if the patient is able to en-Usually a case of rheumatic fever re-

covers in from thirteen to twenty-one days, but may be prolonged to five or six weeks. Recovery is the rule, death occurring in only 3 per cent., but serious complications may occur, diseases of the heart, Bernhardt was very sick, said Boyesen, painful manifestations of acute disease. A as before mentioned, pneumonia, pleurisy, and most dangerous an inflammation of the brain may ensue. The fever, too, sometimes runs extremely high and the patient dies unless the fever is quickly reduced. As preventive means those who have rheumatic parents, or who have had personal evidence of their liability to rheumatism, should be careful to wear suitable clothing and avoid needless exposure to cold and dampness. They should choose an occupation which does not expose them to a cold and draughty or damp environ- claimed, in accents of woe: "Oh! Madement, and preferably one that is carried on | moiselle Mamma! Oh! Mademoiselle Mamindoors rather than an outdoor occupation. Remember, too, that the rheumatism is essentially a disease of temperate climates, and that the more inclement and changeable the weather, the greater the extremes of dryness and moisture, of heat and cold, the greater tendency to rheumatism. Change of climate, during the winter, at least, will often relieve and prevent the attacks of rheumatism, provided location is chosen where the climate is mild and equable. L. N., M. D.

DRIFT OF FASHION.

Styles Change Slowly, Passing Gradually from One to Another.

New York Evening Post. The Duse coil, arranged low at the nape

onstant use in the making of dressy wineffective. White cloth vests, collars attached to rounded yokes or guimpes, also sleeve cuffs and plastrons trimmed with gold braid or otherwise decorated, have a tiny border of fur as a finish. This forms a stylish and becoming garniture, requiring but little cloth or braid; and an inch-wide band of fur is not extravagant, even when of the finest grade, as less than two yards will impart a rich and pretty effect to the neck, sleeves and revers of the plainest

The devotees of fashion are making the most of the svelt and clinging effects in lress, not knowing when the moodish of style may change her mind and launch forth into voluminous effectspaniers, looped-up draperies, and other ouffant and elaborate arrangements which will disguise every curve and outline of the figure. But whatever whim may possess later on, we are assured of a continua tion of the willowy clinging style of gowning for at least one more season.

It is hardly correct to assert that "elec-

tric" seal quite equals in appearance the genuine pelt. Even the very finest Londondressed "electric" seal is less glossy and the shading of color less beautiful than the true fur. But the substitute is eminently pleasing to the eye, and just as warm and comfortable as its magnificent rival. I am alluding now to the finest quality, which is a very good, durable, and becoming investment for those who are not able to buy sealskin. These grades are neither tawdry nor common-looking in any sense and they are superior in looks, and last much longer than any of the silk-face, linen-back velvets which one sees everywhere in the guise of capes, jackets, and coats Accordion-pleating is more highly favored this season than it has ever been. It is used in more ways than formerly; for instance, the French are lining opera-cloaks with accordion-pleated chiffon, with a ful frill just at the edge, on the inside of the wrap. They form entire waists and skirts. ly laid they do not interfere at all with the lines of the figure. They are strapped with lace, or satin or velvet ribbon, unless the wearer is very slender. In this case the pleats are left to fall free the entire length of the skirt; the pleated blouse being snugly belted, the sleeves and neck draperies in many cases being formed of accordion-pleated ruffles and long scarf-pieces of the dress fabric, with handsome lace garnitures at the ends. Charming ball

wraps for the shoulders are made of white

and gold and pink and silver panne satins

and brocades, the Henri II pelerine or other

with accordion-pleatings of crepe lisse, Small dainty turn-over collars, larger colarettes, twice-around ties, Directoire and Empire bows and ruffles are made up of every sort of material. White and buttercolored batiste embroidery and lace are combined in every shape and size for dressy neck trimmings, and all these styles are repeated again in chiffon, point d'esprit, accordion-pleated mousseline de soie, and India mull-plain and delicately embroidered. Linen collars and cuffs to wear with tailor line of fine hand-embroidered; and sheer India lawn, with insertions and edgings of Valenciennes, is made into pretty frills or Vandykes, that are set in on either side of the folded stock colar. In more elaborate neck garnitures the richest of lace-edgings, bands, and appliques are used; the fichus, berthas, plastrons, and other fanciful pieces further enhanced with velvet ribbon bands and choux, the draperies caught here and there with gold, opal, pearl, and other slides, buckles, lacepins, etc. Velvet rib bon of every width is lavishly used, and or very expensive French fichus, collarettes, and real lace are clusters of full ostrichtips, rose sprays, and jeweled appliques. The quaint simplicty of the improved Empire gown lends itself so naturally and gracefully to the supple silks and satins, crepe de chene, silk veilings, chiffons, and similar diaphanous textiles over satin slips hat the continued and increasing popularty of their various modifications for certain uses is not to be wondered at. The new princesse dresses, with Greek draperies and slender Watteau effects on the back, in place of the former ugly broad pleat of equal width from the shoulders down, is another style which is greatly favored both here and abroad. Lace net, mousseline de sole, creped satin, India mull, and crepe de chine over taffeta, faille India or Mus covite silk foundations are particularly effective when made with these classic dra-peries, and no model can be devised that is more becoming to a graceful, slender figure or one that is not so slender even than the princesse form of dress. On a slightly rounded svelt figure it is the perfection of artistic elegance. The skirts of the new-

feet, and with only very few exceptions the princesse gowns for full-dress wear are decollete, some with long wrinkled mous uetaire sleeves, others with elbow sleeves and again with a short cap, puff or deft drapery of lace. To women of fine taste and sound judgment there is little or no use in recommend ing any sudden or radical change in dress. ashion evolves, growing imperceptibly from one state into another. It comes or it does not come independently of any visible law or cause. The movements of great bodies of people, the phases in at-tire, the vogue and popularity of a hat or a wrap, the rise and fall of the sleeve, color tournure, the shape of length of a glove-all appear and disappear without any visi-ble hand as a moving agent. "Who is La Mode?" is a question often asked, and who yet ever satisfactorily answered the question? Men like Beau Brummel or Lord Byron or some of the old, famous painters. and those of very marked peculiarity and pronounced individuality d. 1 most certainly nfluence dress and fashion. The deeply arched Mary Stuart bonnet, the bodice and neck ruff of Queen Bess, the Marie Antoinette fichu, and the coiffure of the Empres osephine were so strikingly original and ecoming that their names have continued o cling to them. But there are no more Count D'Orsays, no more Sevignes. Mod-ern fashions are like the winds of heaven. We know not whence they come or whither they go, and when styles are created and not evolved from one guise into another they now emanate less from royal person-

ges and brilliant literary and ources than from shining lights up

est models are extremely full around the

IN THE GOSSIP'S CORNER.

Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen, the Norwegian essayist and novelist, several years before his death, told me a story of Bernhardt which, in view of the divine Sarah's possible appearance here in March, will not be uninteresting to Indianapolitans. It was on one of the day steamers on the English channel, between Dieppe and Newhavenone of those big vessels with no staterooms, the entire afterpart of the ship being taken up with the cabin, and with a broad divan running around the entire apartment, cut by hard, round pillows into six-foot lengths, on which the unhappy passengers are supposed to ensconce themselves when suffering from mal-de-mer. and the cabin was filled with her lamentations. Most of the other passengers were in the same condition, so no attention was paid to her. Her son Maurice, then a student in an English college, was with her, and he was assiduous in his efforts for her relief. Ice, champagne, lemons, soda-he got them all, but none was of any avail. At last, assured that nothing but the worst could happen, he dropped to his knees beside the couch, put his arms around her, and in a voice which filled the cabin, ex-

Boyesen never tired of expatiating on the beauties of the American Indian names. Those found in Hiawatha appealed to him particularly. "One time," he said, "I was on my way to 'The Land of Hiawatha, and had taken my 'Longfellow' with me As we crossed the Mississippi, going into Winona, Minn., I was reading the beautiful story and rolling the soft syllables, 'We-no-nah, We-no-nah,' as a delicious morsel under my tongue; but just then a strident-voiced brakeman stuck his head into the car and shouted 'Wy-no-nie, Wyno-nie.' All the poetry of the name fled at

He told me also of his first visit to Norway, after an absence of nearly a quarter of a century. "I returned to my native of the neck, is revived among other novel land," said he, "and after an exile of considerably more than twenty years was land-The inch-wide strips of costly fur are in | ed from the steamer at the little town where my boyhood was passed. During that ter gowns and wraps. These are little more I time I had heard my native tongue only at rare intervals. I wondered if the town and the people would be changed, or if I should find my old friends again. It was winter, and the first man I saw was the old skeerunner who had given me my first lessons in our national sport. I approached him with intent to speak, but somehow I had to pause, and pick my words. Finally I gave him the customary salutation, and after he had responded, asked him a question with some difficulty. He answered politely and then said: 'You speak our language very well, sir-for an Englishman."

> While Boyesen was yet with The Cosmo politan, I, with two comrades, published a very small but very ambitious magazine in one of the larger Eastern cities, and the number. The contribution was an essay of about twenty-two hundred words, in Boyesen's own hand. We struggled with its intricacies for several days, for Boyesen's handwriting was fearfully and wonderfully constructed. Finally, with many notes and explanations appended, the MS, was sent to the printer. The second day after, one of the boys got a telephone call. It was the foreman of the printing house, and this is what he said: "We can put your explanations in type all right, but the rest of it will have to be photographed for a plate." We took turns in the composing room for a couple of days, and finally got it set, one man being engaged on it for nineteen hours of actual labor. The proof was read and corrected, and a revise mailed to the author at New York. He was very good about it. He called in a stenographer and dictated his essay, of which we received a nice typewritten copy, with a polite note to the effect that he had burned the proof and the manuscript. We had hit his subject, all right, but the phraseology was very different from the matter we had in type. x x x

Boyesen was very particular regarding the pronunciation of his name. "'Hj. coming together," he said, "must be pronounced as 'Y' in 'young;' 'th' as 'T.' My name, phonetically, is 'Yalmar Yort Boyesen.' All three names are of the earliest Norse origin, and none but the old Norse families use them or other names like them. 'Hjalmar' is 'Spear,' the chief of our ancient weapons; 'Hjorth' is 'Stag,' 'Boyesen' is 'Hunter.' Therefore, I am 'Spear, the Stag Hunter,' though I have done little to live up to it."

If you get the grip, or if you have it, there are a few things which it is profitable to remember. The most important of these are: Remain in a well-ventilated house; keep off the street, especially after nightfall; if you must go on the street, don't stop to shake hands with your friends; th's may not help your friends any, but i will save your own lungs and kidneys; don't take remedies, especially stimulants. except under medical advice; sleep alone and preserve a good temper, if possible The symptoms are complicated, but unmistakable. They are: Aching head and back; feeling of complete exhaustion; symptoms of a cold, with coughing, sneezing and running of the nose; loss of appetite; sometimes constipation; general fever symptoms. It is a mistake to suppose that the grip necessarily develops from a cold It is quite as apt to come without a XXX

Burglars have been making good hauls in the north and central parts of the city recently, but the detectives and police, under a system of reasoning difficult of explanation, have kept the matter quiet, whereas, if needful publicity were given to these affairs, householders would put themselves in a measure of preparedness for the marauding gentry. It may be, too. that the victims do not like publicity, and this fact gives the city sleuths an opportunity to look wise and talk of mysterious clews, and perform all other antics deemed needful by "the real thing." The Hammond and Hatfield houses, on North Capitol avenue, were entered, the one on New Year's night, the other on Monday night following. Mr. Hatfield's home has been entered twice this winter, and each time considerable property was taken. Mr. Hammond's family suffered the loss of valued at a round sum. If the police cannot prevent these thefts, the detectives the information out, and then let every householder sleep with his gun handy. THE GOSSIP.

We are but children with a work and playtime,
A little bour for lengther and for tears.
A little clinging to the wining daytime.
A little wonder at the fleeting years. We are but children, filling Time's great meas

Children.

Breaking a toy to weep when it is done; but of morn's meadows do we reap of pleasure Little to bear hence at set of sun. AC. METZGER & CO. Also, all blade of MINERAL WATERS, Tel.

1839

1900

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OF INDIANAPOLIS.

COMMERCIAL BANKING, GOVERNMENT BONDS, FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

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CAPITAL-\$500,000

PROFITS-\$350,000

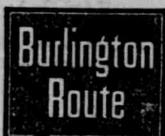
New Accounts Are Invited.

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